



**ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION IN SUPPLY CHAIN FOR A
FMCG BUSINESS
(A STUDY ON UNILEVER SRI LANKA LTD)**

BY

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Abstract

Environmental performance evaluation is an area of growing interest of the worldwide community with concepts such as global warming becoming day to day discussions. As a result, today the industries are facing a huge pressure to increase their environmental performance. On the other hand, the resources such as energy and material are scarce in nature and it is becoming a costly affair to extract them. As such, the Environment Performance (EP) evaluation is becoming very important for the industries to survive in the long run.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry is dealing with millions of people around the world on a day to day basis to fulfill their needs and hence it is important to conduct a study on this industry to evaluate the environment performance. Supply chain is the biggest area of the business where the environment impact is significant. Products from "cradle to grave", deals with environment in one way or the other during their life cycles. Thus, evaluating the environment performance of supply chain of a FMCG business is an important area for a researcher to study. The lack of quantifiable models to study the EP is a problem and this dissertation, attempts to quantify the EP of the supply chain of a FMCG business, using two different models.

Unilever Sri Lanka Limited (USL) was identified to base the study as USL is a leading company in the FMCG business in Sri Lanka. Different environment principles and EP indicators were developed to cover the supply chain for different types of products. The AHP model by Saaty and the model introduced by Tsoulfas and Pappis (2006) which quantifies the EP are used to analyze different product categories of USL, thereby assess the EP of the supply chain of the FMCG business.

A detail literature survey followed by the methodology adopted for the study is lined in the middle chapters. The analysis is lined next which includes the results based on the identified models. Conclusions are drawn and the areas for further studies, limitations of the study and the scope are discussed in the latter parts of the dissertation.